

Absenteeism.

The evil of absenteeism takes many forms. The substance of all the wrongs to which this name is given is that the money earned in the country or community is not expended nor reinvested by persons residing in that community, but sent to another country or community and there invested or expended. The grievance in question has most frequently been complained of in Ireland.

The southern portion of the United States has been styled the Ireland of America. In many respects Ireland is in a much worse condition than are these States, and therefore the designation is not altogether appropriate. Yet the southern States have suffered much from the evil of which we are speaking. A senator recently showed that the difference between the amount of money expended by the Federal Government during the last century in the North and that expended by the same Government in the South was of itself sufficient to make the North rich as compared with the South, had there been no countervailing influences. The pension acts which Congress has so thoughtlessly passed, and which in their operation flood the southern States, and then alone, with millions upon millions of dollars, is going to prove a much deadlier enemy to southern prosperity than the unfair appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, for forts, for custom-houses, post-offices, &c., &c., have ever proved themselves to be. To collect \$50,000,000 from the whole country and expend the entire fifty millions in another section is the worst form of absenteeism. And that such will be the necessary operation of the pension laws now in force must be evident to everybody, since the soldiers of the northern army were all, or nearly all, from the northern section of the Union. These pensions amount now to a larger sum annually than they would have amounted to if the Republicans had had unrestrained sway in Congress, the Democratic members being always afraid to vote against pensioning the Union soldiers.

The evil ought to be remedied. The soldiers of the Mexican war ought to have large pensions granted to them. Then all the rivers and harbors in the South ought to have liberal appropriations made for their improvement. If we were in Congress, we would any day vote for an appropriation of fifty millions of dollars to the improvement of the Mississippi river by Captain Eads. If the northern congressmen of the two parties are disposed to be just, they will aid in lifting an unjust burden from the shoulders of the South by giving to her large sums of money for such improvements as she needs. This may the sectional operation of the pension act be in some measure counteracted.

A Good Appointment.

We learn that at their meeting in Washington city yesterday the trustees of the PEABODY Fund unanimously elected the Hon. J. L. M. CURRY, of this city, to be General Agent of that Fund, in place of Rev. BARNAS SEARS, recently deceased. The whole southern public will unite in pronouncing the appointment one eminently fit to be made. There is not one qualification for the place which Dr. CURRY does not possess. He is really a remarkable man—a genius, if you will. At the bar, in the pulpit, in the Senate chamber, on the hustings, or wherever else he may be placed, he always proves himself to be a king of men. We first met him in 1856, when he was returning from the National Democratic Convention of that year, which was held in Cincinnati. That was almost twenty-five years ago. And yet, although Dr. CURRY looks to be still a young man, he was then a distinguished member of Congress from Alabama, and had been pointed out by HORACE GREELEY as one of the ablest, if not the ablest, of the statesmen of the South.

Dr. CURRY brings to the discharge of the duties of his new position an acquaintance with the men and places and institutions of his field of labor (the southern States) which will, in one respect at least, qualify him better than his predecessor was qualified for the position. He has, too, the confidence of all men who know him well, whether they be white or black, Republicans or Democrats, or reside north or south of the Potomac. He has learning, experience as a teacher, sound judgment, social position, a persuasive speech, engaging manners, and whatever else would aid him in administering properly the great trust committed to his hands. In a word, he is thoroughly equipped for the work before him.

We have said that Dr. CURRY was a southern Democrat before the war. Since the war he has been remarkably conservative in his views and his utterances, so far as national politics were concerned. Though true to the South, he is not less true to the Union. There is nothing in his record which would lead any Republican reader him objectionable as the administrator of the PEABODY Fund.

It may be well to say that Dr. SEARS several years ago, in anticipation of his own death, named Dr. CURRY to the Hon. ROBERT C. WINSTON, chairman, and others of the trustees, and, with their approval, held frequent consultations with him about his plans and purposes, and thus prepared him to take up the work easily and carry it forward according to the same general ideas.

We sincerely congratulate the whole country upon this appointment. It is one which the Board of Trustees will never regret having made.

To the general satisfaction at this appointment there is one exception. The trustees, faculty, students, friends, and supporters of Richmond College will be very sorry to lose Dr. CURRY from his professorship, and will find it hard indeed to fill the large place which he has occupied in that institution; but as he will still, we presume, reside in the city, the College will no doubt continue to enjoy the benefits of his devoted interest and wise counsels.

Summed up by telegraph, Dr. CURRY left on the 5 P. M. train yesterday for Washington, where he will remain a day or two to have a full consultation with the trustees. We have taken it for granted that he will not hesitate to accept an appointment which will be so congenial to his tastes and habits, and will furnish so many opportunities for furthering all the best interests of the whole South.

We cannot conceive how the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the coupon case can be construed into releasing the State Bonds of Virginia from taxation.—*Rockingham Register*.

It does not. The coupons and peels held in Virginia are taxable, because the act under which they were issued does not provide for their exemption from taxation. The Supreme Court of the United States says there is a difference of opinion amongst jurists as to whether such bonds can or cannot be taxed; but as it did not decide against the right to tax them, they may yet be taxed. We have very little doubt, however, that if the question were brought before it that court would decide that they cannot rightfully be taxed; and we regard it as certain that that court will not allow Virginia bonds held in other States to be taxed in Virginia. The Government which protects a man is the only one that has a right to tax him. Nor will they allow any bonds to be taxed which were issued under a law providing for their exemption. The contract would be held to be inviolable. The bonds issued under the McCulloch bill belong to this last class.

EXERCISE VS. BRAIN-WORK.—The little Health Primer entitled *The Heart and Its Function*, which Primer is noticed elsewhere in this day's issue of the *Dispatch*, contains the following remarks. We had learned the truth stated in them by personal experience; but there are many persons who imagine that cerebral exhaustion may be prevented by constant exercise of the body. CHARLES DICKENS possibly fell a victim to this delusion. However, whether the reader will bear or forbear to hear, we will let him read what our author says:—"The idea of counteracting the evil effects of prolonged brain-work by a bout of violent athletics is one arising out of the notion that brain-work is no expenditure of 'income,' but merely a nervous excitement, mainly injurious by its preventing the working off of that food which our stomach insists upon having. The moment, however, that we realize that brain-work is as great, and in some respects a greater, expenditure of (good) than muscular exercise, then we comprehend that to counterbalance prolonged brain-work by violent exercise is to burn the candle at both ends, and is as certain of producing bankruptcy of health as the later figurative procedure which we have referred to in regard to most manner of producing a similar disaster financially."

"Income" is used in the Primer to describe the food of the body with what it needs for its healthy support.

The January No. of *The Southern Historical Society Papers* contains a large number of valuable documents, including hitherto unpublished reports from Generals BUREAU, FISKE, A. H. COLQUITT, PICKETT, HOGUE, and BARTON, and Colonels GEORGE P. HARRISON, JR., and CARAWAY SMITH. General JAMES H. LANE continues his historical contributions. There are other articles of equal or greater interest.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Tenth Annual Report of the Virginia Superintendent of Public Instruction, being that for the year 1880. We expect to find in it something claiming our attention.

New Books.

Mary Marston. A Novel, by GEORGE MACDONALD, author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," "Robert Falconer," etc., etc. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 1881.

The author is a well known and favorite writer.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

An Anecdotal History of the British Parliament, from the Earliest Periods to the Present Time. With Notices and Examples of their Organs. Compiled from authentic sources by GEORGE HENRY JENNINGS. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 1881.

This book ought to have a large sale, and will have, no doubt, if the price is not too high. It contains an almost unlimited quantity of reading matter, and of the sort that will afford a relief to professional men and others from the burdensomeness of their daily vocations.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

All Alone. By ANDREW THURTELL. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 1881.

This is one of Appleton's New Handy-Volume Series.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co. Price 25 cents.

The Heart and Its Function. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 1881.

This is one of Appleton's Health Primers.

For sale by WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.

The price of *The Virginia Peasage*, noticed by us a few days ago, and for sale by Messrs. WEST, JOHNSTON & Co., is \$2.

The Fast-Mail Mail.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., February 3, 1881.

Editors of *Dispatch*, Richmond, Va.:

Gentlemen,—We have three passenger trains from Richmond passing over your place daily. We will call them No. 1, 2, and 3. No. 1 arrives here at 8 A. M., bringing the mail. No. 2 arrives here at 7 o'clock P. M., bringing "no" mail. No. 3, which is the so-called "fast train," arrives here at 9 o'clock P. M., bringing the mail, but arriving so late the mail is not delivered until next morning, and by that time No. 1 is here, which brings our mail together, and amounts to only one mail from the North a day. Our mail matter from Richmond and Danville is very heavy and important. Before this infamous "fast-mail" train was put on we got our mail by train No. 2, which the railroad calls No. 4, and which leaves Richmond at 11:55 A. M., and, as it is, it arrives here at 7 P. M. Now, we want our Richmond and Danville mail put back on this train. We have sent a petition to Mr. M. V. Bailey, Superintendent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and we understand, lives in Richmond, with the names of every business man in our town on it, and we think it can give in obtaining this end will be gladly received by us.

Yours truly, F. R. PENN & Co.

[And every business-man in Richmond will no doubt unite in that petition. We and all our readers along the route will hail the change with pleasure.—*Eds.*]

The Mixed Mail.

[West Point Star.]

While our Richmond exchanges and those from all parts of the State are complaining of the irregularities and the inefficiencies of the "fast mail," we have a complaint to make of the irregularity and inefficiency of a "slow mail," in which Richmond is interested, and we invite the attention of the Richmond papers to the matter.

We do not know where the blame lies—only state facts.

Having been in Richmond some time, we were surprised to learn that the Star—issued Thursday morning, and reaching Richmond at 10 o'clock that morning—did not reach our subscribers there until 2 o'clock the next day.

The *Baltimore Sun* and *New York Herald*, which, before the fast mail, reached us the morning following their publication, now, although they get to Richmond one half hour before the evening mail train of the DAY OF THEIR PUBLICATION—leaves, do not come on that train, but are delayed by the morning's mail, and only reach us in the mail of the next evening.

Once more. On Saturday last we did not receive, and no subscriber here received, any one of the three Richmond dailies, and these numbers have not been heard of yet.

James H. Owens, appointed postmaster at Pleasant Gap, Pittsylvania county, Va., vice D. A. Herndon, resigned.

LYNCHBURG.

"BOOKS" vs. "TELEPHONE"—THE WIFE AND WORKER—SALARY OF REALTY BROKER—THE ASSASSINATION OF THE GROUND-HOG—THE LATE R. A. PERKINS—TWO YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

FEBRUARY 3, 1881.
In respect to the letter from Big Lick, published in the *Dispatch* of yesterday, and having reference to recent items of Roanoke news in this correspondence, I am content to say that the authority for the statements made was that of a gentleman whose position and credibility would be conceded by no one more readily than by myself. I have no wish to be only fair to my informant to state, however, that the intelligence gotten from him was communicated without the knowledge that it was to be given to the public; still, without any request that it should not be so employed, so that your correspondent felt free to use it. If "Roanoke" wishes to know my authority it will be given him; and I am sure a closer inquiry into the facts, and a comparison of notes with his neighbor, will cause him to modify to some extent the conclusions which appear in his Big Lick paper. I have also been sufficiently disposed of since and explained in this correspondence.

The property on the island known as the canal mills, and lying near the Union depot, has been sold to the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company for \$45,000 in money, and on further condition of the withdrawal of certain claims of the company against the property. The mill for water-power, these mills (formerly known as Lamborne's mills, and later as Scott's) were bought, with certain ground attached, by Messrs. Jones, Watts & Co., some years ago for \$37,000. The price for which they have sold affords a gratifying instance of the steady rise in the value of real estate in the city.

As the company was almost obliged to have this land for the line of its road, this increase of value may not be regarded as a criterion. The property was assessed at \$35,000. But it is stated by a gentleman who has examined the books that no piece of property in the city has been sold since the new assessment that did not bring more than the figures at which it was assessed.

Speaking of ground-hog day, it is said that a gentleman of this city has kept a ground-hog for several years just to see if his shadow on the 2d of February would indicate to him the day of the year. He has been doing so for six weeks. Your correspondent has not yet been able to find this gentleman, with the view of subjecting him to an interview as to the results of his experiment.

The late Robert A. Perkins, whose death was announced yesterday, was the first colored and colored ever elected to the post office, and was the only one in that position for years. He was grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of colored Masons in the State, and was prominent also in the Baptist church. His funeral takes place this afternoon.

Dick White (colored) was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary yesterday, in the Corporation Court, for the crime of house-breaking.

Major John W. Johnston, attorney for the Richmond and Alleghany railroad, has applied to the Hustings Court for the appointment of five commissioners to estimate the damages that will be caused by the property belonging to the Lynch estate, at the entrance of the Amherst bridge and in front of the Piedmont House to the proposed line of the railroad along that route.

STAUNTON.

THE PROGRESS OF THE BAPTIST REVIVAL—THE AUGUSTA COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL—THE CURE OF THE PREVAILING DISEASE DIAGNOSED—REMEDIES PROPOSED—INTERESTING FACTS, &C., &C.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

FEBRUARY 3, 1881.
The revival in the Baptist church continues here with unabated interest. There have been up to this time sixty-nine additions to the church, and a large number of inquirers, and the meetings have been full and sometimes crowded during all the bad weather of the last week.

The Augusta County Wool-growers' Association met here on Tuesday. Their meeting had for its main object the consideration of the disease known as "monies," so fatal among the flock in this section for the last six weeks. One gentleman had lost twenty-two, another five, another two and twenty lambs. There were a number of other losses not reported. The Association asked the professional views and advice of Dr. H. S. Lloyd, Jr., of Crow, Va., a successful and experienced veterinarian of this county. His diagnosis of the disease and remedies suggested will be interesting to sheep-growers who read the *Dispatch*. It seems the disease is caused by a lack of the proper care during the late severe weather and the scarcity of green food. The sheep are starved, and the disease, which is the most important, called the "monies," when affected by indigestion becomes hard and presses against the heart, stopping the circulation, when death ensues. Sheep should be fed regularly and equally, as horses are, and grain should not be given to them in large quantities. Some would get too much and some too little, and the result in either case would be equally injurious.

Accounting for the head of the sheep affected with the disease being drawn back, the Doctor said it was caused by the hard monies pressing upon the spinal column. A hog, which had been kept in a stall, and which was the cause of the complaint, "Yes," said Dr. Hogsett, "turpentine in any form is good to aid digestion. But even pine-tops should be given regularly, and proportioned as if you were feeding grain. Wheat bran is good, but corn meal indigestible." A rumiant will certainly be made sick, he said, by corn meal, but crushed corn was good feed.

A gentleman present who had lost only one sheep out of a flock of 100, had kept pine-tops spread in the field where his flock could get to them; had fed oats, bran, and ashes, and salted regularly.

Dr. Hogsett said he had a number of sheep, and he would not recommend any kind of oil as a purgative. Salt was the best. A teaspoonful was an average dose. Flaxseed in small quantities was not objectionable.

The meeting adjourned to meet on the 20th of March, when the question of selling wool and lambs will come up for consideration.

PENN.

Reduction of Local Passenger Fares.

[Wilkesboro (N. C.) Star.]

We are glad to learn, through circulars from Colonel A. Pope, general passenger and ticket agent, that the management of the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington, Columbia and Annapolis railroads have considered it expedient to reduce the local passenger fares upon said roads to a basis, where tickets are purchased at stations of agents, of 4 cents per mile for first-class and 3 cents per mile for second-class tickets.

We know these reductions will be acceptable to the public, and we believe that they will eventually in increased revenues to the roads in question.

The New Settlement.

[See County Sentinel.]

The census of 1880 shows an increase of population in this county 1,800. The population of 1870 being 13,250, and that of 1880 being 15,110. The reassessment of land made in 1880 shows a decrease of \$124,180—about 11 per cent.

GIFT TO ROANOKE COLLEGE.—Rev. A. Bigelow, D. D., of Southboro, Mass., has purchased from a Boston gentleman and presented to Roanoke College a collection of 120 books, mostly of a religious character, which were carefully selected by a United States consul during a residence of three years at Singapore, Straits of Malacca, India. These books are to be added to a collection of minerals given by the same generous donor to Roanoke College some years ago.

Dr. William Fleming Gooch, of Albemarle, is dead; aged eighty-two.

Pay of Methodist Ministers.

Editor Norfolk Virginian.—An article appeared in your paper for days ago giving some statistics in regard to the Methodist Episcopal Church South within the bounds of the Virginia Conference which were erroneous, and which I beg leave to correct. It was stated that only three churches paid their pastors as follows: Trinity, Richmond, \$1,800; Centenary, Richmond, \$2,250; Broad-Street, Richmond, \$1,800; Calvary-Street, Richmond, \$2,250; Washington-Street, Petersburg, \$2,250; Court-Street, Lynchburg, \$2,200; Main-Street, Danville, \$2,200; Cumberland-Street, Norfolk, \$2,000; and Granby-Street, Norfolk, \$2,000. It will appear that two paid each \$1,800, one paid \$1,500, two paid \$2,250, four paid \$2,200, and two paid \$2,000.

There was also an error in regard to membership. The article stated that there was a net decrease in the membership of the church for the past year. The whole number of additions to the church for 1880 was 6,663, the total losses by death and other, were 5,244, making a net income in the whole membership of 1,319. Total members for 1879, 55,776; total members for 1880, 57,095, making total gains, 1,319.

A. C. BLINDESK.
Norfolk, Va., February 2, 1881.

Baltimore Merchants' Banquet.

Baltimore, February 2.—The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, of Baltimore, recently organized, and numbering already about 300 of the leading and well-known wholesale houses of this city, held its first annual banquet to-night. Henry C. Smith, president of the Association, presided, and Governor of the State, at his right, 250 merchants were seated at the table. The object of the Association is to promote among business-men a closer alliance and union in all matters pertaining to trade and advance their several interests in extending trade South and West. The Association has a board of directors, and a committee of fifty wholesale firms and houses, with committees on transportation and passenger rates, and on hospitality. The duty of the first committee is to see that no discrimination in freight or passenger rates is made by railroads or other public carriers to the benefit of any particular route, and that of the committee on hospitality is to have charge of the general entertainment of all merchants and business-men visiting the city. Speeches were made to-night by Governor Hamilton, the Hon. William Pinkney White, and others, and the banquet, after being a social hour, closed at 11 o'clock.

United States Senator J. F. Byrd, and Governor Holliday, of Virginia, were read.

Better Oyster Laws Needed.

We have seventeen counties interested directly in the oyster trade. Let those directly interested in each county select good men, and let them meet in convention in some central portion of Tidewater—say Hampton—and let each interest be represented. Then the delegates exchange views; each interest gives ground; each interest speaks out the best and wisest plan for taxation, and then agree among themselves upon a general law; and at the next General Assembly our representatives can have the law passed. Then it will be permanent. Then everybody, both at home and abroad, will be better satisfied. It will prove beneficial to the trade; it will be a source of much revenue. The law will be rigidly enforced; there will be few violations of the law. It will lessen the criminal expenses in the oyster counties. There will then be no necessity of keeping a large force of men to prevent an infringement of the oyster law; for when all the interests are properly protected the law will work smoothly, and each interest will be a check on the other.

General J. R. Jones, of Harrisonburg, Va., and Miss Mary P. Wetherall, daughter of William G. Wetherall, of this city, were married yesterday at Memorial Protestant Episcopal church, by Rev. William M. Dame. They went off to Washington, and will go from there to Harrisonburg. General Jones commanded the Second brigade in Stonewall Jackson's corps in the late war. He entered the southern army as captain of Company I, Thirty-third Virginia Infantry, and was promoted to the rank of Major. After the first fight at Manassas he was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and after the fight around Richmond was promoted for gallant conduct.—*Baltimore Sun*, 3d.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, February 1st, at Saratoga, the residence of the bride, by Rev. A. S. Lloyd, J. T. Crow, Esq., of the Baltimore Sun, to Miss Sue Hubbard, the celebrated portrayer (in novels) of southern life. The happy couple took their bridal trip from Farmville, accompanied by the best wishes of numerous friends.—*Farmville Mercury*.

The Common Council of Norfolk have agreed to a resolution fully empowering a committee to so deal with the city's stock in the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio road as to secure, if possible, in the sale the continued unification of the lines from Norfolk to Bristol. The company's stock is now reported to be in demand.

CAN'T BE LEFT OUT.—Included in the catalogue of the most wonderful articles of the period is St. Jacobs Oil. The Hon. Leonard Sweet, of Chicago, pronounces it the most thorough conqueror of pain he has ever known.

MARRIAGES.—On Wednesday, 27th, 1881, by Rev. Dr. Watson, Mr. W. H. Weaver, of Richmond, Va., to Miss A. LIZZY WEAVER, of Richmond county, Va., formerly of Lancaster county, Penn. Bachelors and Laureates papers if case copy.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday evening, February 2nd, five minutes to 8 o'clock, in the sixty-second year of his age, WILLIAM L. GIBSON, of this city, died at his residence, 1111 Broadway, New York City. He was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. He was the father of a family, and his death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M. Fourcraque, Esq., Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH PENDLETON, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of New York, and was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of a family, and her death was a great loss to the family.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, 24th February, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph M